

OUR RATES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 DAILY APPEAL, ONE YEAR, \$3.00
 SUNDAY APPEAL, ONE YEAR, \$2.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY APPEAL, ONE YEAR, \$4.00
 WEEKLY APPEAL, ONE YEAR, \$2.00
 WEEKLY APPEAL, IN CASH, \$1.00
 DAILY, delivered in city by carrier, seven papers per week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements, first insertion, 25 cents per line. Subsequent insertions, 15 cents per line. Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion. Advertisements on first page \$12 a square per month. Double column advertisements, 50 per cent. additional to ordinary rates. Local notices, fourth page, 10 cents per line each insertion. City items, second page, 10 cents per line each insertion. Special notices, third page, 10 cents per line each insertion. Monthly advertisements, \$5 for first and \$1 for each additional square. Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged 25 per cent. additional to proportionate rate. Advertising Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, 10 cents per line, to be paid in advance in every instance. Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but complimentary notices of Marriages and Deaths, will be charged as ordinary advertisements. All church notices or notices of meetings of churches or benevolent societies, will be charged half price. SUNDAY APPEAL—Advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL will be charged one sixth additional. WEEKLY APPEAL—Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY APPEAL, one half of the daily rate. In all cases advertisements are considered one day after first insertion. A square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on Public Events, solicited from every part of the State, and published in full.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1869.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Chancellor, J. P. CADWELL.
 For Judge of Law Court, M. A. PERKINS.
 For Judge of Criminal Court, W. W. WALLACE.
 For Judge of Municipal Court, J. P. CADWELL.
 For Judge of Municipal Court, J. P. CADWELL.
 For Pres. Atty of Municipal Court, J. P. CADWELL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

London has a new contralto—Georgi Sunday; the 23d, is "Lecton day in France."
 A shower of worms fell in Oregon the other day.
 Minnie Hauk is making a pot of money in Amsterdam.

The Sandwich Islands are to import 50,000 worth of Coles.
 Potatoes are selling in Indiana at sixteen cents a bushel.

The Hot Springs (Ark.) Courier will soon make its appearance.
 Dulce has almost finished the Cuban insurrection by telegraph.

Chicago has discovered that clothes can be washed for fifteen cents a dozen.

The ladies of the Sultan's seraglio are said to be much given to coquet.

A hundred and fifty-four dollars, in currency, from the Atlantic to the Pacific! Crop prospects are by no means flattering in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Polish ladies are raising money to help female convicts to escape from Siberia.

The prima donna Volpini gets ninety thousand francs a month at St. Petersburg.

Archbishop Spalding advises that separate schools be established for the blacks.

Bismarck has ordered the male ballet dancers in Berlin to cut off their mustaches.

Mrs. Stanton says woman's dress is a "sheer invention of the devil to befoul and belittle her."

A political victim of ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, has sued him for \$50,000 damages.

The recent overflow of the Alabama river destroyed thousands of acres of cotton and corn.

Gen. Lee arrived at Lexington Saturday evening last, very much gratified with the result of his trip North.

The number of emigrants who left the Irish ports in 1868 was 32,190, being a decrease of 5,534 compared with 1867.

There have been 735 snow-storms in Boston the past twenty-six years, the depth of snow aggregating 111 feet 3 1/2 inches.

The ladies of Rochester, N. Y., have organized a secret society for the express purpose of putting an end to the social evil.

The Portland Advertiser was a few days since printed on paper made of a new kind of material—Zinnia agrostis, or water rice.

A son of Mr. Levi Windham, of Windham Springs, Ala., was dangerously shot through the lungs at Marion, in that State, last week by a rowdy. The latter escaped.

Rev. W. H. Felix, the retiring pastor of the Baptist Church in Lexington, was presented with a beautiful service of silver last Thursday by the members of that church.

Gov. Thomas P. Porter has sent his thoughtless colt, Parson Dill, to Lexington, and will sell him as public sale on Monday next, in front of the Phoenix Hotel.

Owing doubtless to the wet weather, the cut worms are more doing serious injury to gardens. Cotton is being injured by the pests, too.

In the Monroe (La.) Circle Guard, of the 8th, it is stated that the water from the Lafourche crevasse was running over the Bayou Blue Ridge, and that some of the small plantations were under water. The Lafourche is still rising.

In the Nova Scotia House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the Attorney-General submitted an abstract of the provincial policy respecting confederation, increased salaries and increased representation in the Dominion Parliament, and a modification of the arrangements regarding the taxation, trade and fisheries of Nova Scotia are demanded an approving vote of the people to be had before any final settlement is accepted.

The spring meeting over the Association Course at Lexington commences on Monday. It is expected to be the largest and best ever held there. Nearly forty horses will run, and they are all first-class racers, most of them winners of fast time. Monday is the grand milchiest day, having such noble animals as Ver-sailles, Pompey, Pouter and Heron entered. Let the weather be fair and the managers promise the best.

The State Temperance Alliance in Massachusetts is in a peak of trouble about its President, Mr. Spooner, who has been invited to resign, but has concluded not to comply with the proposition. The cause of the rupture is some points connected with "intemperance" and "proscription." It seems, then, that the New England fanatics are beginning to appreciate the fact that there is such a word as "intemperance," and that its definition can be found in Noah Webster's Dictionary.

PERSONAL.

We are gratified to be able to announce the permanent connection of C. R. T. ENGLISH with the APPEAL, as a member of the firm of AINSIE, KEATING & Co. Capt. ENGLISH, by his attention to the important departments of this paper over which he has presided for the past three years, has rendered himself no less indispensable to us than to the commercial public, from whom we have had many flattering testimonials of the regard in which he is held, not less for his fidelity and reliability as a commercial and river editor, than his deportment as a gentleman. We introduce him to our friends in his new relationship, in the most cordial and hearty way.

TO-DAY'S APPEAL.

As we promised, we make our appearance to-day in an entirely new dress, supplied by the Franklin Type Foundry of Cincinnati. We hope it will please our friends as well as it does ourselves. Our editorial and news-type is large and readable, and that for our commercial and local departments clear cut and of proportions that, while they will please the general reader, will preserve to the paper a business and city-like appearance, in keeping with our objects, aims and patronage. Our advertising patrons will notice that we have not failed to look after their interests. The styles and selections of display type are of the newest patterns, and afford a more thoroughly artistic compilation of lines than those so lately in use. The advertisements in double columns are especially striking for their effects.

It is due to the friends, to whose steady support and kind efforts we owe it, that we are able thus to exhibit our prosperity and progress, that we tender them our sincere thanks, and renew our former pledges of entire devotion to the best interests of the Memphis public especially, and to the public of the South-west.

WELCOME TO THE STRANGERS.

Memphis opens wide her doors and extends a hearty, cordial and Southern welcome to the strangers in attendance upon the Commercial Convention. Her citizens will be found ready to second their every effort in the furtherance of the plans and purposes for which they have been called together. We may be permitted to hope that the deliberations of this distinguished body will be characterized by wisdom and discretion, and that the results will be commensurate with the expectations of the people.

MEMPHIS.

To the foresight and statesmanship of the lamented JAMES C. JONES Memphis is indebted for her first impetus in the career of growth and commercial prosperity which has for twenty years characterized her. Shortly after he took up his residence here he urged upon the people the construction of plank roads as a necessary means of encouraging the farmer to come to this market with his products and here purchase his supplies. Supported as he was by an earnest and sagacious population, it was not long after the subject was first mooted before, in every direction, plank roads were built, farms were multiplied all along them, population increased, city lots advanced in value, receipts of cotton were doubled and quadrupled, and the city entered upon the career that afterward enabled her to rival Chicago in rapidity of growth. It was in the year 1817, when all over the Union commercial panic and failure were ruining credit and seriously interfering with young communities. But even this great improvement over the old mired dirt roads of pioneer days, with all its increase of trade, population and wealth, did not satisfy the ardent statesman. Every trip to the East and West reminded him of what steam was accomplishing for these sections, and he longed to subject the giant power to the uses and purposes of his fellow-citizens. He threw himself into the work heartily, ably seconded by the people, who, although owning but \$5,000,000 of taxable property, really subscribed one-tenth of it (\$500,000) toward the construction of our great railroad to Charleston. How that one-tenth has multiplied since, and mainly by the Charleston and other railroads, let the \$35,000,000 or more of taxable wealth of our city tell to-day.

From 1850 to 1859 the growth of Memphis was something wonderful. The census reports, and the statistics of population published in the latter year, showed that while Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati had increased upwards of one hundred per cent. in the preceding decade, Memphis had increased nearly three hundred. Her taxable wealth kept pace with the growth of her population. In 1850 it was \$5,000,000, and in 1859 \$35,000,000, out of which she had subscribed, in addition to what she gave to the Charleston enterprise, \$1,000,000 to the Memphis and Ohio, Mississippi and Tennessee, and Memphis and Little Rock Railroads. In 1860 her population was estimated at between 25,000 to 30,000, now it is put at a low estimate at 40,000, showing that notwithstanding the war and the consequent interference with and disturbance to her trade, especially with the interior, she has continued to increase rapidly in population and to make steady gains in wealth. Her taxable property is estimated for 1869, at \$35,000,000, an increase of nearly \$28,000,000 as compared with 1861, and an increase of \$28,000,000 since 1860. The annual report of the Comptroller, made in January last, gave her liabilities at \$1,167,876, and her assets (paid claims) as \$22,995,123 in excess, not including her public squares and promenade, that will never be required for the purposes of assets, worth many hundred thou-

sands of dollars. The cost of the different departments during 1868 footed up \$1,108,333 58, embracing the extraordinary expenses for stone and masonry pavements, brick bridges and culverts. The city revenue for this year will be \$600,000, largely in excess of her expenditures, since an unusual economy characterizes the conduct of her affairs in 1869. Her bonded indebtedness is given as \$312,000, falling due as follows: thirty year bonds \$459,000, fifteen year bonds \$12,000, ten year bonds \$102,000, and five year bonds \$100,000. The number of drays, which indicate the business of the city, is about 100 double and single teams. The merchants, besides those not recited and in mixed trades, number 145 commission, 133 dry goods, 14 drugs, 36 boot and shoe, 18 fancy goods, 9 furniture, 326 groceries, 18 hardware and cutlery, 7 plate and jewelry, 8 hat and fur, 13 harness and saddlery, 12 stationery, 4 lamp and oil, 4 leather, 80 clothing, 16 produce, and 10 tin. Before the war, there were shipped from Memphis within a fraction of 400,000 bales of cotton, and in 1867-8 253,276 bales; this year, 1868-9, fully 255,000 bales. Thus it will be seen that notwithstanding the unusual diversity of populations, the city of Louisville, St. Louis and Cincinnati, with whom we have brought in active competition, we have held our own. The reckless population that filled our now vacant tenements immediately after the war no longer remain to vex us. It inhabits Cheyenne, and the other towns of the Pacific Railroad. Instead of 75,000 people, as in 1863, one-third of which was of the class denominated pariah, non-consumers, we now have a stable population of 40,000, mainly composed of industrious and thrifty merchants, business, professional and laboring men. Last year (1867-8) our miseries and vexations culminated. We have been advancing steadily every day since. Our insurance and banking interests have, in great part, recovered their tone of former years. Our mechanical industries, under a cloud since 1862, are slowly but certainly recuperating. Such is the condition in which the members of the Convention find our city. Peace and plenty smile within our borders, and industry pervades all circles.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

One of the most difficult problems that will present itself to the members of the Convention, is how to control the means to repair and rebuild the levees along the Mississippi river, and thus reclaim tens of thousands of acres of the best open cotton lands in the world. These levees have been neglected, and consequently broken, during and since the war, the result is that, as was the case last week, the whole river front, at many points, is subject to overflow. Even the great city of New Orleans, the commercial capital of the South and South-west, has been and is still threatened, from this cause, with most serious disaster. The people of the States along the banks of the great river have not sufficiently recovered from the disastrous effects of the war to undertake a work so necessary but so expensive. Productive as they know it will be of benefits to them and to the whole country, they cannot engage in it for want of the millions which it will cost. They are still limited in means, and cannot with safety to themselves engage in a work that they admit will tax even the Union to the utmost stretch of its present means and condition. Yet it is a work to be done, and which, in default of the ability of the States as of their people to cope with it, must, if at all, be taken up and prosecuted by the United States. The Federal Government, without any undue stretch of its authority or power, without even acting to the precedents established by it in its subsidy of the lately completed Pacific Railroad, can, if those who control it will, not only relieve our river population from the annual perils, troubles and losses, to which they are now subjected, but add to the permanent and taxable wealth of the country millions of acres of the finest lands in the world. Civil Engineers, like our own MEMPHISIAN, and like HENRY, of the army, have made known the manner of construction of secure and enduring levees, such as will resist the action of the ever-shifting current, and go as far as human ingenuity has yet devised to confine the river within its banks and prevent those incursions upon cultivated plantations that has heretofore rendered farming operations precarious except upon the most favored points. A council of such ability as these gentlemen represent is available at any time to the Government. Mr. MEADWATER, who is an old resident of this section, is especially intelligent upon the subject of river embankment and leveeing, has had great experience and is in possession of plans, maps and drawings that will help him to place at the disposition of the Convention; which, let us hope, will charge itself with the gravest and most careful consideration of this subject. Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky are all more or less interested in the proper leveeing of the Mississippi, and supported by the Convention would, we are assured, be heard by Congress in any petition they might prefer, or requests they might make for the aid necessary in the prosecution of so gigantic an undertaking. No grander work can enlist the sympathies of the Convention, none more to secure the aid of the Government as there is none so sorely pressing or so necessary. The negroes, yet a burden upon the Freedmen's Bureau, might be profitably employed in the labor of a permanent and uniform levee system, as might the convicts of the States whose labor cannot be more profitably utilized in any other way. The citizens of the levee and such persistent laborers, who have been so profitably employed upon the Central Pacific Railroad, might also be engaged and at rates of compensation that could ensure to completion at half or two-thirds the rates ordinarily contracted for by such labor as we now employ. We hope the Convention will not neglect this subject, but will take definite action upon it, even to a Jobbing Congress, and such as will enlist the active co-operation of President GRANT and his Cabinet.

OUR "MAKE-UP."

It will be apparent to the readers of the APPEAL, that, beside the new dress, it has undergone another change to them as well as to us, only less important. We have changed the style of "make-up," as printers phrase it, that heretofore has characterized the paper. Our local matter, heretofore found on the fourth instead of on the third instead of on the fourth, and the telegraph on the first instead of on the second. This change is important, an outgrowth of our increased circulation, an alteration in the hour for the departure of the mails, and because it enables us more conveniently to handle the news, which under this arrangement, will always be the very latest by mail and telegraph. The classification of advertisements speaks volumes for the taste of our foreman, as their "get up" reflects creditably the good taste of our compositors.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The completion of this great highway of commerce and social intercourse has been made the occasion of much public rejoicing in different places, and is indeed a legitimate cause for the expression of National pride. Planned and begun, as it was, in time of domestic troubles, it exhibited a faith in results irrespective of the stability of the Union, and acknowledged a reliance upon the laws of trade and social culture which make and unmake parties and governments. It is an achievement creditable to the age in which we live, and in the future history of this country will be a monument to the statesmanship of the nineteenth century. The application of electricity and steam to useful purposes—being easily within the remembrance of many of the readers of the APPEAL; and behold the results! The bowels and bosom of the great deep are literally freighted with the mental and material intercourse of peoples widely separated, whilst the mountains are made low, the valleys high, and the rivulets from ocean to ocean with joy.

When we consider the length of the road, the difficulties to be overcome in its construction through an undeveloped country—a large portion of which was overgrown with savage tribes—the mountain barriers to be overcome and the cautious responses of material aid from sources already burdened with a mountain of responsibility, the successful construction of this road seems a marvel even to this wonderful age. But after all it is only a legitimate result of faith, energy, education and capital applied to practical ends, and may be taken only as an earnest of the march of events for the next half century on this and parallel lines of endeavor.

How much better is it, too, that our country should be bound together by ribe rather than blades of steel, which all between the oceans on the East and West and the gulfs, lakes and bays on the South and North are indeed our people, in the enjoyment of such rights and privileges before the law as to be protected in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—thus unifying us as a people—on all that makes human life desirable.

Rome spent her wealth and power in the construction of highways for the missionaries of the crucified Galilean. Every thoroughfare is a civilization; and one like this, which binds two sides of a continent together, will do much to secure the fulfillment of the prayer that all may speedily become one in civilization and religious liberty. We look especially for a purer development of Christianity in Utah, and a more enlightened rule among the savages of the prairies; a development of mineral and agricultural wealth eclipsing all previous history.

With such high hopes, excited by this grand achievement, it is but natural for us at this time, under the circumstances which surround us, to look with interest upon the action of the Commercial Convention just about to assemble in our city. Called together as it is from all parts of our common country, its action will be of special importance. In surveying the field as to what has been accomplished in the development of the country, it is expected of them to express the possibilities and wants of the future of our march to commercial greatness and consequent political power. Whilst New York and San Francisco have become neighbors, and are clasped in fraternal embrace, and those along the line are clapping their hands in joy, let us profit by the example, and seek to bind other sections by the same strong ties of interest, commercially and socially.

IMMIGRATION.

The question is often asked of us by Western men, what inducements do you propose to offer the white labor for which you call so loud? What definite inducements are you prepared to offer those able-bodied firm hands who are willing to engage in the work of restoring the wasted and desolated fields of the South to their former bloom and fertility? No man will stand a certainty for an uncertainty, and as the proverb has it, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Northern farm hands are not the best that people in the world, still they have enough to provide the necessities of the comforts of life. If you wish to entice them away from their homes in large numbers, you must hold out to them evidences of how they will be benefited by the change. Do you propose to give them a few acres out of your large estate, that they may not have to toil in vain, but may have some real property to which they can point with pride as the result of their labors? A few such acres would not be missed, while they would prove a strong argument with the Northern working class in favor of immigrating southwards. Then comes the question of tenement houses. Many of the small farmers who wish to purchase lands and settle amongst us lack the money required to build homes for themselves. Our woods will furnish plenty of timber—we were ready to supply them gratis with what they may want for such a purpose? In the meantime, it will be no loss to us, and in the end, very profitable. For consider the increased value it will give to our

property. Let twenty or more families be established on a plantation of five thousand acres; let each of them have a farm of fifty to a hundred acres, in all about one-third of the plantation. This they will be able to break and put under cultivation through the aid of their grown up sons, while themselves will be engaged on the remaining two-thirds, and convert it into a very garden of plenty. What will be the effect? A plantation which, at the very highest estimate, is now not worth more than fifteen thousand dollars, will command fifty or even a hundred thousand dollars. The truth of this statement will be readily seen by any who may bestow a moment's thought on these two circumstances of increased population and improved soil. If any planter approves of this plan, and desires to realize it, he can apply to any of the respectable Land Companies established in the large cities of the South and North. It will be well if the land owners of our Southland adopted prompt measures to secure this healthy change in their condition. There is a career of happiness and prosperity before them, if they will only take heart, and exert their innate energies. Let a sentiment of harmony and conciliation again prevail, old grudges be forgotten, and mutual effort put forth in the North and the South to heal over the wounds of disastrous war.

CITY ITEMS.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY OF THE SOUTH AND WEST—MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 8, 1869.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that there is to be a meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West, held at the office of the company, No. 21-22 Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, on MONDAY, May 24, 1869, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of revising and amending the charter of the company.

By order of the President,
 NEWTON S. OTIS, Secretary.

CARRIAGE, ETC.

WOODRUFF & CO.,
 GARRIAGE

Manufacturers and Dealers,
 No. 179 Main Street.

HAVE just received a large variety of fine Carriages, consisting of

Park Phaetons,
 Cabriolets, Barouches,
 Rockaways and Buggies.

Which, for style, beauty of finish and durability, cannot be surpassed of all kinds of Carriages.

Also, for style, beauty of finish and durability, cannot be surpassed of all kinds of Carriages.

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AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

IN THE CITY
 And Suburbs of Memphis.

WE have great pleasure in calling public attention, both at home and abroad, to the following list of property, which we have been directed by the owners to place on the market at Public Sale, being a selection from the most selected business and residence property in Memphis and its vicinity.

Large Peremptory Sale of Lots in Fort Pickering.

22 Lots in Block 36, bounded north by Walker street, and by Second, south by Leflore, and west by Washington streets. Also 1 Lot in Block 1, bounded north by Coffee street, east by Armstrong, south by Van Buren, and west by Carroll streets, upon the plan of Fort Pickering, now included in the Corporation of Memphis, contiguous to the Jackson Memorial Monument, on beautiful, rich and level surface, commanding a full view of the river and the city, and near the proposed location of the Memphis Book Yard. No property in Fort Pickering can be in a more desirable or valuable position. The titles to this property are perfect, not being involved in past or present litigation. The owner wishing to sell, is desirous to meet the market at a price.

TERMS: Cash, or balance without interest. This sale will be held on the premises, commencing at 10 o'clock on MONDAY, 19th May.

Main Street Store House.

ON TUESDAY, May 18th, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the premises, will be offered for sale, at public auction, one very valuable and centrally situated Store House and Lot, No. 24 Main street, now owned by J. N. L. and L. J. L., and used by the store of Lowenstein Brothers, corner of Main and Jefferson streets. This being one of the finest spots for business on Main street, we hope to meet on the occasion a large number of capitalists and business men who desire to invest in some valuable property. Size of lot 52 1/2 by 74 1/2. Terms liberal, and announced at sale.

Great Sale of Suburban Lots

ON THE

Buntyn and Trezevant Tracts

Five Miles from the City.

On Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

On Thursday, May 20.

To this sale we specially direct the attention of those who would make a present completion of city and country life. We shall offer about ONE HUNDRED LOTS, varying in size from 1/2 to 10 acres, many of them situated upon the Railroad, and some of them more than the distance of a few minutes' ride from the city. The lots are all well watered, and some of them are well wooded, giving the business and professional men, who desire to reside in the city, the advantage of a retired and economical residence on a few acres of land in the country. The lots are all well watered, and some of them are well wooded, giving the business and professional men, who desire to reside in the city, the advantage of a retired and economical residence on a few acres of land in the country.

There is no risk in buying "FAVORITE," as they are warranted to be superior to all others in every particular. They are made of the best material, and are of the most perfect construction. They are made of the best material, and are of the most perfect construction. They are made of the best material, and are of the most perfect construction.

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